

For California.
A Company is now forming in Holly Springs to start by the over land route for California, by the way of Independence, about the 10th of April next. Persons wishing to join the Company are requested to meet in this place on Saturday the 3d day of April next.

Now is the time to subscribe.
In four weeks from this date one year will have transpired since the first number of the Palladium was published. It is not for us to say with what success the paper, during its brief existence, has advocated and sustained the great and leading measures of the Democratic party. We can say however, that we have faithfully and honestly battled for the success of those principles, and if we have not been as successful as the justice of our cause led us to believe that we should have been, it must be ascribed, not to the want of energy and zeal on our part, but to the strange and fortuitous circumstances by which we have been surrounded for the past two years. We honestly say that we have done our duty, and we intend to be as faithful for the future. With this assurance on our part, it is asking too much of the friends and patrons of the Palladium to redouble their diligence in aiding us to extend its circulation? We think not. We know not. With such assistance as every friend is capable of lending, our circulation could be quadrupled in a few months, and our facilities for advancing the Democratic cause, be increased in proportion. Let all who wish to subscribe send us their names as soon as practicable, and we will guarantee that they shall be satisfied with our paper. The editor is now on a visit to Louisville and Cincinnati, for the purpose of procuring an additional press, and all other material necessary to publish such a paper as he designs making the Palladium, and we sincerely hope that the citizens of Mississippi will amply sustain him in this enterprise.

Daily Ledger.
The above is the title of a new paper—several numbers of which we have received—published in Memphis, Tenn., by an association of practical printers. The numbers that we have examined, of this new applicant for public favor and patronage, bear evidence of ability in the editorial, taste and judgment in the selections, and skill and beauty in their mechanical arrangement. It is in fact one of the newest and best printed papers in the South-west. W. L. NORTON, a practical printer, and a writer of ability and talents, edits the Ledger, and, if we are to judge from the numbers we have received, is capable of rendering it equal in popularity and interest to any Daily paper in the country. The Ledger is strictly neutral in politics—the firm is WARR, GILL, McKnight & Co., all practical printers, with abundant experience and information, to make their paper a welcome visitor to every reader. We wish them ample success in their new enterprise.

"The Little Schemer."
"Now that we have achieved the purpose for which we desired to use him, we had better throw him off." The above extract is copied from the "Chickasaw Banner," a whig paper published in the State of Mississippi. We copy it for the purpose of showing to the few Union Democrats, who still desire to keep up the Union organization in Mississippi, that the Whigs of the State have obtained all the advantage that they expected to result from that organization, and are now anxious to throw them and Mr. Foote, their leader off, as they can no longer "subserve their purposes." They have used "The Little Schemer" to aid them in obtaining the spoils of office, but now they loathe him for his treason to his party. They are not willing, so their leading organ declares, that twenty-five thousand whites should be governed any longer by six thousand Union Democrats. We are not at all surprised at their giving our Union Democrats the cold shoulder, at the present time, as they have elected a whig United States Senator, whig State Printer, whig Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and whigs to fill almost every other office in the State. The Union Democrats have subserved their purposes, and now they wish "to throw them off."

Col. James Gadsden, of South Carolina, writes to the Shreveport (La.) Gazette, that a colony of hunters is organizing in South Carolina to emigrate to California. He says that if the California Legislature responds favorably to the memorial of the proposed colony, asking leave to settle there with their slaves, they will be seen with some 500 to 800 domestics, with 200 to 300 axes, opening the highway to the cultivation and civilization of the shores of the Pacific.

Cure for Toothache.—Mr. James Benton of Airdrie, says:—Gum Copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for stuffing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little cotton with the solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been most instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal arrests the action of the saliva; and as the application is not agreeable, those who may labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.—*Med. Jour. Dent. Science.*

TO A MAIDEN.
In my lonely heart, deeply grieved,
Is an image fair to view;
Bright and lovely as the heaven,
Dearest maiden, it is you.
And that heart is ever beating,
Beating, down to you;
But a spirit in me speaking,
Asks if 'twill be ever true.
Alas! too well I know another
Lays his heart upon thy shrine;
Dost thou smile upon that lover,
And discard all vows of mine?
Tell me quick, O lovely maiden,
Speak the doom I long to hear;
For my heart, with anguish laden,
Wildly throbs 'twixt hope and fear.

\$5,000 Reward!
Strayed from the subscribers, living in Holmes county, Mississippi, in the latter part of February last, a very likely looking man, about 37 years of age, ten inches high, and of dark complexion. He had on when he left, a striped coat, a pair of Cassimere pantaloons, Kossuth hat. He was last seen loitering about the house of Mr. H. S. Foote, in Jackson, and is supposed by some to have been harbored by him. He was also seen by Mr. Roby and another gentleman in Jackson, on the Democratic platform. The above reward will be given for any information whereby he may be safely returned to us, or that will lead to his exact whereabouts.

THE WHIG PARTY.
Whig papers please copy the above, and forward their accounts to the owners.—*Southern Sentinel.*
Congress—Friday 12, 1852.
SIXTY.—The day was devoted to the consideration of the private calendar, and sundry bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House, on assembling, went into committee on the bill making an appropriation for continuing the work on the extension of the Capitol building, wherein they were addressed at length by Messrs. Stanton, of Kentucky, and Brown, of Mississippi. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. B., his colleague, Mr. Wilcox, commenced to address the committee in reply; and, in the course of his remarks, a personal discussion between himself and Mr. Brown arose, which resulted in a rencontre between them on the floor, causing the committee to rise. Afterwards, both gentlemen apologized to the House, each for his share of the breach of the rules that had occurred in the course of the proceedings in committee. Shortly afterwards, the House adjourned.—*Wash. Union.*

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following figures are present, in a small space, an impressive picture of the progress of our country in the last half century.

Year.	So. Miles.	Population.
1800	735,000	5,305,295
1817	1,069,000	6,000,000
1830	1,929,000	12,866,000
1842	2,370,000	17,063,363
1847	2,694,000	20,000,000
1851	3,220,000	23,000,000

CURE FOR A CANCER.—The Franklin (Tenn.) Review says that Mr. George Bennett, of Williamson County, cured himself of a cancer on the nose with which he had suffered intensely for years, by the following simple process:

He procured about a peck of clean oak bark, by first cutting off the rough outside, and put it into a vessel containing about two gallons of water which he boiled over a slow fire until the ooze became quite strong, when he strained it through a cloth to remove all the particles of the bark. Then he again put it into the clean vessel and simmered it over a slow fire till it came to the consistency of molasses, when it is fit for use. It is then spread upon a piece of silk or other soft rag, and applied to the diseased part. He used about two fresh plasters every week, until the cancer was removed and the wound healed. He says it is not painful, but believes it an infallible remedy.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY.—About 7 o'clock last night the Indiana Penitentiary, situated a short distance from Jeffersonville, was discovered to be on fire. All the fire bells commenced ringing, and soon the companies with their apparatus were gathered about the ferry landing. The ferry boat raised steam, and took on board many of the men who could carry. Five companies went over. The fire was got under about 10 o'clock. It destroyed the extensive machine shop and the kitchen and eating house of the convicts. The cells and hospital were saved. None of the prisoners were injured nor did any of them escape. The origin of the fire is not known. Mr. Patterson, the lessee of the Penitentiary, is the greatest sufferer. He estimates his loss in machinery, lumber, &c., at \$20,000, and he had not a cent of insurance. The loss to the State is mostly in the building, probably \$3,000.

POTATO JELLY.—Peel the potatoes, and grate them to a fine pulp; throw this into a jug of water, and stir it well, then into a fine sieve, and collect that which passes through into a basin; let it stand in a few minutes the starchy matter will be deposited, from which the water may be poured off.—Now stir up the starch from the bottom of the basin, and add boiling water (be certain that it quite boils), and it will pass into a beautiful jelly, which has only to be flavored with sugar, nutmeg, and wine, to fit it for table.

Two married ladies in St. Louis last week met a young man upon the street and gave him a severe cowhiding.—They said he had been enticing their husbands away from home at night, and taking them to doubtful places.

By the Telegraph.
Reported Exclusively for the Palladium.
NEW YORK, March 22.
Pacific arrived; Cotton fair demand, but advices flatten the market. Holders were anxious to realize; no quotable prices. Sales Saturday and Tuesday 25,000 bales; trade 16,500 bales; speculator 6,000; export 2,500.
WEDNESDAY—Market steady; sales 7,000; speculator 1,700. Wheat 10p. lower; flour declined 6c. Corn steady, market making no circular quotations. Western canal flour 21s. 6d.; Ohio 23s. 6d., to 23s. 6d.; Orleans 22 to 23s. 6d. Yellow corn 29s. 6d.; white corn 32 to 34s. Provisions unchanged.
MANCHESTER—Market firm, moderate business; Consols 97 1/2.
Cotton—Fair Upland 5 1/2; Orleans 5 1/2; Middling Orleans 5 1/2.
ELECTIONS—Ministry progressing; France quiet; Swiss Staff Officers in Paris ordered to return forthwith.
Difficulties between France and Switzerland arranged.
French Ambassador left London for Paris suddenly.
Steam Frigate sailed from London with 300 political exiles.
TURKEY.—The latest accounts from Turkey report that a wide spread conspiracy for the overthrow of the government has been discovered. Every large town is garrisoned. Every bridge and ferry is guarded. Every point of communication with Austria is occupied with strong Turkish pickets.

Memphis Money Market.
Bank of East Tennessee, 100 par.
Bank of Lawrenceburg, 100 par.
Northern Bank of Mississippi, 100 par.
Holly Springs, 100 par.
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri, 100 par.
Virginia, 100 par.
New Orleans, 100 par.
New York, 100 par.
St. Louis, 100 par.
Cincinnati, 100 par.
Pittsburgh, 100 par.
Philadelphia, 100 par.
Boston, 100 par.
London, 100 par.
Paris, 100 par.
Brussels, 100 par.
Amsterdam, 100 par.
Hamburg, 100 par.
Frankfurt, 100 par.
Berlin, 100 par.
Vienna, 100 par.
Milan, 100 par.
Genoa, 100 par.
Naples, 100 par.
Rome, 100 par.
Florence, 100 par.
Lyon, 100 par.
Marseilles, 100 par.
Algiers, 100 par.
Tunis, 100 par.
Constantinople, 100 par.
Istanbul, 100 par.
Smyrna, 100 par.
Alexandria, 100 par.
Cairo, 100 par.
Suez, 100 par.
Aden, 100 par.
Bombay, 100 par.
Calcutta, 100 par.
Rangoon, 100 par.
Singapore, 100 par.
Batavia, 100 par.
Sourabaya, 100 par.
Manila, 100 par.
Cebu, 100 par.
Hong Kong, 100 par.
Shanghai, 100 par.
Peking, 100 par.
Tientsin, 100 par.
Yokohama, 100 par.
Kobe, 100 par.
Osaka, 100 par.
Kyoto, 100 par.
Edo, 100 par.
Nagasaki, 100 par.
Fukuoka, 100 par.
Hiroshima, 100 par.
Matsuyama, 100 par.
Takamatsu, 100 par.
Kure, 100 par.
Yamaguchi, 100 par.
Morioka, 100 par.
Maebashi, 100 par.
Utsunomiya, 100 par.
Maeda, 100 par.
Mito, 100 par.
Tokyo, 100 par.

MEMPHIS MARKET.
Corrected Weekly from the City Papers.
MEMPHIS, March 20th, 1852.
MEMPHIS COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Interior, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Ordinary, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2
Middling, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Good Middling, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Middling Fair to Fair, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2
BAGGING AND ROPE.—We quote bagging at 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; Rope 8 1/2 to 9 1/2.
BAKING—Common Hams, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; extra 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Sides 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Shoulders 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Cured Hams, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; Lard, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; Butter, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Eggs, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2; Corn, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; Flour, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2; Sugar, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2; Coffee, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2; Tea, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; Spices, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2; Beans, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; Peas, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; Lentils, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2; Chickpeas, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2; Potatoes, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; Onions, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2; Carrots, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2; Turnips, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2; Cabbages, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2; Lettuce, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2; Spinach, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; Broccoli, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2; Cauliflower, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2; Asparagus, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; Mushrooms, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2; Peas, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2; Beans, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2; Lentils, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2; Chickpeas, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2; Potatoes, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2; Onions, 68 1/2 to 69 1/2; Carrots, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2; Turnips, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2; Cabbages, 74 1/2 to 75 1/2; Lettuce, 76 1/2 to 77 1/2; Spinach, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2; Broccoli, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2; Cauliflower, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2; Asparagus, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2; Mushrooms, 86 1/2 to 87 1/2; Peas, 88 1/2 to 89 1/2; Beans, 90 1/2 to 91 1/2; Lentils, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2; Chickpeas, 94 1/2 to 95 1/2; Potatoes, 96 1/2 to 97 1/2; Onions, 98 1/2 to 99 1/2; Carrots, 100 1/2 to 101 1/2; Turnips, 102 1/2 to 103 1/2; Cabbages, 104 1/2 to 105 1/2; Lettuce, 106 1/2 to 107 1/2; Spinach, 108 1/2 to 109 1/2; Broccoli, 110 1/2 to 111 1/2; Cauliflower, 112 1/2 to 113 1/2; Asparagus, 114 1/2 to 115 1/2; Mushrooms, 116 1/2 to 117 1/2; Peas, 118 1/2 to 119 1/2; Beans, 120 1/2 to 121 1/2; Lentils, 122 1/2 to 123 1/2; Chickpeas, 124 1/2 to 125 1/2; Potatoes, 126 1/2 to 127 1/2; Onions, 128 1/2 to 129 1/2; Carrots, 130 1/2 to 131 1/2; Turnips, 132 1/2 to 133 1/2; Cabbages, 134 1/2 to 135 1/2; Lettuce, 136 1/2 to 137 1/2; Spinach, 138 1/2 to 139 1/2; Broccoli, 140 1/2 to 141 1/2; Cauliflower, 142 1/2 to 143 1/2; Asparagus, 144 1/2 to 145 1/2; Mushrooms, 146 1/2 to 147 1/2; Peas, 148 1/2 to 149 1/2; Beans, 150 1/2 to 151 1/2; Lentils, 152 1/2 to 153 1/2; Chickpeas, 154 1/2 to 155 1/2; Potatoes, 156 1/2 to 157 1/2; Onions, 158 1/2 to 159 1/2; Carrots, 160 1/2 to 161 1/2; Turnips, 162 1/2 to 163 1/2; Cabbages, 164 1/2 to 165 1/2; Lettuce, 166 1/2 to 167 1/2; Spinach, 168 1/2 to 169 1/2; Broccoli, 170 1/2 to 171 1/2; Cauliflower, 172 1/2 to 173 1/2; Asparagus, 174 1/2 to 175 1/2; Mushrooms, 176 1/2 to 177 1/2; Peas, 178 1/2 to 179 1/2; Beans, 180 1/2 to 181 1/2; Lentils, 182 1/2 to 183 1/2; Chickpeas, 184 1/2 to 185 1/2; Potatoes, 186 1/2 to 187 1/2; Onions, 188 1/2 to 189 1/2; Carrots, 190 1/2 to 191 1/2; Turnips, 192 1/2 to 193 1/2; Cabbages, 194 1/2 to 195 1/2; Lettuce, 196 1/2 to 197 1/2; Spinach, 198 1/2 to 199 1/2; Broccoli, 200 1/2 to 201 1/2; Cauliflower, 202 1/2 to 203 1/2; Asparagus, 204 1/2 to 205 1/2; Mushrooms, 206 1/2 to 207 1/2; Peas, 208 1/2 to 209 1/2; Beans, 210 1/2 to 211 1/2; Lentils, 212 1/2 to 213 1/2; Chickpeas, 214 1/2 to 215 1/2; Potatoes, 216 1/2 to 217 1/2; Onions, 218 1/2 to 219 1/2; Carrots, 220 1/2 to 221 1/2; Turnips, 222 1/2 to 223 1/2; Cabbages, 224 1/2 to 225 1/2; Lettuce, 226 1/2 to 227 1/2; Spinach, 228 1/2 to 229 1/2; Broccoli, 230 1/2 to 231 1/2; Cauliflower, 232 1/2 to 233 1/2; Asparagus, 234 1/2 to 235 1/2; Mushrooms, 236 1/2 to 237 1/2; Peas, 238 1/2 to 239 1/2; Beans, 240 1/2 to 241 1/2; Lentils, 242 1/2 to 243 1/2; Chickpeas, 244 1/2 to 245 1/2; Potatoes, 246 1/2 to 247 1/2; Onions, 248 1/2 to 249 1/2; Carrots, 250 1/2 to 251 1/2; Turnips, 252 1/2 to 253 1/2; Cabbages, 254 1/2 to 255 1/2; Lettuce, 256 1/2 to 257 1/2; Spinach, 258 1/2 to 259 1/2; Broccoli, 260 1/2 to 261 1/2; Cauliflower, 262 1/2 to 263 1/2; Asparagus, 264 1/2 to 265 1/2; Mushrooms, 266 1/2 to 267 1/2; Peas, 268 1/2 to 269 1/2; Beans, 270 1/2 to 271 1/2; Lentils, 272 1/2 to 273 1/2; Chickpeas, 274 1/2 to 275 1/2; Potatoes, 276 1/2 to 277 1/2; Onions, 278 1/2 to 279 1/2; Carrots, 280 1/2 to 281 1/2; Turnips, 282 1/2 to 283 1/2; Cabbages, 284 1/2 to 285 1/2; Lettuce, 286 1/2 to 287 1/2; Spinach, 288 1/2 to 289 1/2; Broccoli, 290 1/2 to 291 1/2; Cauliflower, 292 1/2 to 293 1/2; Asparagus, 294 1/2 to 295 1/2; Mushrooms, 296 1/2 to 297 1/2; Peas, 298 1/2 to 299 1/2; Beans, 300 1/2 to 301 1/2; Lentils, 302 1/2 to 303 1/2; Chickpeas, 304 1/2 to 305 1/2; Potatoes, 306 1/2 to 307 1/2; Onions, 308 1/2 to 309 1/2; Carrots, 310 1/2 to 311 1/2; Turnips, 312 1/2 to 313 1/2; Cabbages, 314 1/2 to 315 1/2; Lettuce, 316 1/2 to 317 1/2; Spinach, 318 1/2 to 319 1/2; Broccoli, 320 1/2 to 321 1/2; Cauliflower, 322 1/2 to 323 1/2; Asparagus, 324 1/2 to 325 1/2; Mushrooms, 326 1/2 to 327 1/2; Peas, 328 1/2 to 329 1/2; Beans, 330 1/2 to 331 1/2; Lentils, 332 1/2 to 333 1/2; Chickpeas, 334 1/2 to 335 1/2; Potatoes, 336 1/2 to 337 1/2; Onions, 338 1/2 to 339 1/2; Carrots, 340 1/2 to 341 1/2; Turnips, 342 1/2 to 343 1/2; Cabbages, 344 1/2 to 345 1/2; Lettuce, 346 1/2 to 347 1/2; Spinach, 348 1/2 to 349 1/2; Broccoli, 350 1/2 to 351 1/2; Cauliflower, 352 1/2 to 353 1/2; Asparagus, 354 1/2 to 355 1/2; Mushrooms, 356 1/2 to 357 1/2; Peas, 358 1/2 to 359 1/2; Beans, 360 1/2 to 361 1/2; Lentils, 362 1/2 to 363 1/2; Chickpeas, 364 1/2 to 365 1/2; Potatoes, 366 1/2 to 367 1/2; Onions, 368 1/2 to 369 1/2; Carrots, 370 1/2 to 371 1/2; Turnips, 372 1/2 to 373 1/2; Cabbages, 374 1/2 to 375 1/2; Lettuce, 376 1/2 to 377 1/2; Spinach, 378 1/2 to 379 1/2; Broccoli, 380 1/2 to 381 1/2; Cauliflower, 382 1/2 to 383 1/2; Asparagus, 384 1/2 to 385 1/2; Mushrooms, 386 1/2 to 387 1/2; Peas, 388 1/2 to 389 1/2; Beans, 390 1/2 to 391 1/2; Lentils, 392 1/2 to 393 1/2; Chickpeas, 394 1/2 to 395 1/2; Potatoes, 396 1/2 to 397 1/2; Onions, 398 1/2 to 399 1/2; Carrots, 400 1/2 to 401 1/2; Turnips, 402 1/2 to 403 1/2; Cabbages, 404 1/2 to 405 1/2; Lettuce, 406 1/2 to 407 1/2; Spinach, 408 1/2 to 409 1/2; Broccoli, 410 1/2 to 411 1/2; Cauliflower, 412 1/2 to 413 1/2; Asparagus, 414 1/2 to 415 1/2; Mushrooms, 416 1/2 to 417 1/2; Peas, 418 1/2 to 419 1/2; Beans, 420 1/2 to 421 1/2; Lentils, 422 1/2 to 423 1/2; Chickpeas, 424 1/2 to 425 1/2; Potatoes, 426 1/2 to 427 1/2; Onions, 428 1/2 to 429 1/2; Carrots, 430 1/2 to 431 1/2; Turnips, 432 1/2 to 433 1/2; Cabbages, 434 1/2 to 435 1/2; Lettuce, 436 1/2 to 437 1/2; Spinach, 438 1/2 to 439 1/2; Broccoli, 440 1/2 to 441 1/2; Cauliflower, 442 1/2 to 443 1/2; Asparagus, 444 1/2 to 445 1/2; Mushrooms, 446 1/2 to 447 1/2; Peas, 448 1/2 to 449 1/2; Beans, 450 1/2 to 451 1/2; Lentils, 452 1/2 to 453 1/2; Chickpeas, 454 1/2 to 455 1/2; Potatoes, 456 1/2 to 457 1/2; Onions, 458 1/2 to 459 1/2; Carrots, 460 1/2 to 461 1/2; Turnips, 462 1/2 to 463 1/2; Cabbages, 464 1/2 to 465 1/2; Lettuce, 466 1/2 to 467 1/2; Spinach, 468 1/2 to 469 1/2; Broccoli, 470 1/2 to 471 1/2; Cauliflower, 472 1/2 to 473 1/2; Asparagus, 474 1/2 to 475 1/2; Mushrooms, 476 1/2 to 477 1/2; Peas, 478 1/2 to 479 1/2; Beans, 480 1/2 to 481 1/2; Lentils, 482 1/2 to 483 1/2; Chickpeas, 484 1/2 to 485 1/2; Potatoes, 486 1/2 to 487 1/2; Onions, 488 1/2 to 489 1/2; Carrots, 490 1/2 to 491 1/2; Turnips, 492 1/2 to 493 1/2; Cabbages, 494 1/2 to 495 1/2; Lettuce, 496 1/2 to 497 1/2; Spinach, 498 1/2 to 499 1/2; Broccoli, 500 1/2 to 501 1/2; Cauliflower, 502 1/2 to 503 1/2; Asparagus, 504 1/2 to 505 1/2; Mushrooms, 506 1/2 to 507 1/2; Peas, 508 1/2 to 509 1/2; Beans, 510 1/2 to 511 1/2; Lentils, 512 1/2 to 513 1/2; Chickpeas, 514 1/2 to 515 1/2; Potatoes, 516 1/2 to 517 1/2; Onions, 518 1/2 to 519 1/2; Carrots, 520 1/2 to 521 1/2; Turnips, 522 1/2 to 523 1/2; Cabbages, 524 1/2 to 525 1/2; Lettuce, 526 1/2 to 527 1/2; Spinach, 528 1/2 to 529 1/2; Broccoli, 530 1/2 to 531 1/2; Cauliflower, 532 1/2 to 533 1/2; Asparagus, 534 1/2 to 535 1/2; Mushrooms, 536 1/2 to 537 1/2; Peas, 538 1/2 to 539 1/2; Beans, 540 1/2 to 541 1/2; Lentils, 542 1/2 to 543 1/2; Chickpeas, 544 1/2 to 545 1/2; Potatoes, 546 1/2 to 547 1/2; Onions, 548 1/2 to 549 1/2; Carrots, 550 1/2 to 551 1/2; Turnips, 552 1/2 to 553 1/2; Cabbages, 554 1/2 to 555 1/2; Lettuce, 556 1/2 to 557 1/2; Spinach, 558 1/2 to 559 1/2; Broccoli, 560 1/2 to 561 1/2; Cauliflower, 562 1/2 to 563 1/2; Asparagus, 564 1/2 to 565 1/2; Mushrooms, 566 1/2 to 567 1/2; Peas, 568 1/2 to 569 1/2; Beans, 570 1/2 to 571 1/2; Lentils, 572 1/2 to 573 1/2; Chickpeas, 574 1/2 to 575 1/2; Potatoes, 576 1/2 to 577 1/2; Onions, 578 1/2 to 579 1/2; Carrots, 580 1/2 to 581 1/2; Turnips, 582 1/2 to 583 1/2; Cabbages, 584 1/2 to 585 1/2; Lettuce, 586 1/2 to 587 1/2; Spinach, 588 1/2 to 589 1/2; Broccoli, 590 1/2 to 591 1/2; Cauliflower, 592 1/2 to 593 1/2; Asparagus, 594 1/2 to 595 1/2; Mushrooms, 596 1/2 to 597 1/2; Peas, 598 1/2 to 599 1/2; Beans, 600 1/2 to 601 1/2; Lentils, 602 1/2 to 603 1/2; Chickpeas, 604 1/2 to 605 1/2; Potatoes, 606 1/2 to 607 1/2; Onions, 608 1/2 to 609 1/2; Carrots, 610 1/2 to 611 1/2; Turnips, 612 1/2 to 613 1/2; Cabbages, 614 1/2 to 615 1/2; Lettuce, 616 1/2 to 617 1/2; Spinach, 618 1/2 to 619 1/2; Broccoli, 620 1/2 to 621 1/2; Cauliflower, 622 1/2 to 623 1/2; Asparagus, 624 1/2 to 625 1/2; Mushrooms, 626 1/2 to 627 1/2; Peas, 628 1/2 to 629 1/2; Beans, 630 1/2 to 631 1/2; Lentils, 632 1/2 to 633 1/2; Chickpeas, 634 1/2 to 635 1/2; Potatoes, 636 1/2 to 637 1/2; Onions, 638 1/2 to 639 1/2; Carrots, 640 1/2 to 641 1/2; Turnips, 642 1/2 to 643 1/2; Cabbages, 644 1/2 to 645 1/2; Lettuce, 646 1/2 to 647 1/2; Spinach, 648 1/2 to 649 1/2; Broccoli, 650 1/2 to 651 1/2; Cauliflower, 652 1/2 to 653 1/2; Asparagus, 654 1/2 to 655 1/2; Mushrooms, 656 1/2 to 657 1/2; Peas, 658 1/2 to 659 1/2; Beans, 660 1/2 to 661 1/2; Lentils, 662 1/2 to 663 1/2; Chickpeas, 664 1/2 to 665 1/2; Potatoes, 666 1/2 to 667 1/2; Onions, 668 1/2 to 669 1/2; Carrots, 670 1/2 to 671 1/2; Turnips, 672 1/2 to 673 1/2; Cabbages, 674 1/2 to 675 1/2; Lettuce, 676 1/2 to 677 1/2; Spinach, 678 1/2 to 679 1/2; Broccoli, 680 1/2 to 681 1/2; Cauliflower, 682 1/2 to 683 1/2; Asparagus, 684 1/2 to 685 1/2; Mushrooms, 686 1/2 to 687 1/2; Peas, 688 1/2 to 689 1/2; Beans, 690 1/2 to 691 1/2; Lentils, 692 1/2 to 693 1/2; Chickpeas, 694 1/2 to 695 1/2; Potatoes, 696 1/2 to 697 1/2; Onions, 698 1/2 to 699 1/2; Carrots, 700 1/2 to 701 1/2; Turnips, 702 1/2 to 703 1/2; Cabbages, 704 1/2 to 705 1/2; Lettuce, 706 1/2 to 707 1/2; Spinach, 708 1/2 to 709 1/2; Broccoli, 710 1/2 to 711 1/2; Cauliflower, 712 1/2 to 713 1/2; Asparagus, 714 1/2 to 715 1/2; Mushrooms, 716 1/2 to 717 1/2; Peas, 718 1/2 to 719 1/2; Beans, 720 1/2 to 721 1/2; Lentils, 722 1/2 to 723 1/2; Chickpeas, 724 1/2 to 725 1/2; Potatoes, 726 1/2 to 727 1/2; Onions, 728 1/2 to 729 1/2; Carrots, 730 1/2 to 731 1/2; Turnips, 732 1/2 to 733 1/2; Cabbages, 734 1/2 to 735 1/2; Lettuce, 736 1/2 to 737 1/2; Spinach, 738 1/2 to 739 1/2; Broccoli, 740 1/2 to 741 1/2; Cauliflower, 742 1/2 to 743 1/2; Asparagus, 744 1/2 to 745 1/2; Mushrooms, 746 1/2 to 747 1/2; Peas, 748 1/2 to 749 1/